

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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To Advertisers.

During the great increase in the circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an earlier hour than usual, we have been compelled to have it in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure this insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY CORPS.

An order has just been issued from the War Department for the raising and organizing of a new Volunteer Army Corps. It provides that the Corps shall consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, enlisted for not less than one year, designated as the First Corps. The organization is to be in the District of Columbia, commencing on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st of January, 1865. Attention is due to the fact that the privates will consist only of able-bodied men who have served honorably for not less than two years, and who are therefore not subject to draft. By this provision a most magnificently effective corps will be raised, consisting not of raw recruits, who may be their personal valor and ambition, do not possess the infinite advantage of having those disciplined by experience, but of veterans, who through the ordeal of many an engagement have learned how to be lost as well as won. The officers, also, are to be commissioned from such as have honorably served for not less than two years. This provision will twine into the service many an officer whose light has hitherto been hid. Well-disciplined and experienced troops will be commanded by well-disciplined and experienced officers. Both troops and commanders will act harmoniously together, for they will have been educated in one common and sternly-teaching school of war. By these two provisions, then, we shall have in the First Corps an organization which will embody the absolutely best results of military discipline and illustrate them in perfection. Wherever the First Corps is, wherever its influence extends, we may expect a remedy for those failures which, amid all our successes, marked the commencement of the war. If everything else was wanting to convince us of this, conviction would be found in the fact that this same Volunteer Corps is to be commanded by Major-General WINDFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Another special feature in the new order is, that recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the subsistence fund upon being mustered into service, two hundred dollars more than one year's men have been entitled to. The city, county, ward, and, in some cases where they are given, State bounties, will thus amount at the least to six hundred dollars. These advantages, all included within the service of one year, will not fail to be appreciated by every veteran to whom they appeal.

Still another inspiring provision in this order is the regulation by which every recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged from the service. Perhaps this is the only thing wanted to add the spicier relish to the soldier's life. It is a provision which is peculiar to the French, and which "tells" immensely upon every recruit. The soldier's arms are the tools of his profession. They are the instruments wherewith he proves how much valor, how much coolness, how much experience, how much dexterity, how much ambition he has in him. Let his arms be preserved, and he will not need, when the war is over, to shoulder his crutch to show how fields were won. He can shoulder those arms instead.

Then, too, it is well to remember that this Volunteer First Corps is to be a national organization. It will represent the Union, and not individual States. It is well that this is so. The Corps will be composed of the finest veterans that can be collected, commanded by the finest officers. Without disparagement to any Union soldier who, in the present struggle, has learned what gigantic warfare means, it may be considered that this Corps will naturally embody much that is lost in our whole military organization. In it we shall look for the exercise of great prowess, which shall result in unprecedented success.

REBEL DIABOLISM.

The further investigation penetrates into the mysterious plot to burn the city of New York, the more revolting and startling are the developments. No doubt longer remains but that it was a deliberate and well-matured plan to destroy the entire city, if possible, and that it was originated by the Rebels in Canada, with the connivance of JEFF. DAVIS, and the Richmond Government. The police of New York have already ascertained that to a certainty. Several Rebel officers are known to have left Canada just before the Presidential election, bound for New York, and their friends across the line whispered it about that they intended to burn the Empire City on election day. But the presence of General BUTLER, and his veterans prevented any riot, and the conspirators waited for a better and more appropriate hour. New York was warned of this beforehand; for on the 2d day of this month Secretary SWARD wrote to the Mayor of Buffalo, informing him that he was in receipt of information from the British provinces which warranted him in the belief that there was "a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities of the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election."

The opposition press made light of the matter, and called it an electrifying dodge; while thousands of Union men thought the thing impossible, giving to the Rebels more credit for humanity than they are ever likely to obtain again in the eyes of the world. After this specimen of Rebel diabolism, it will not be difficult for the North to understand the spirit which pervades the Rebellion. Hitherto our people have exercised an amount of charity towards the South which has never been appreciated. We have felt that the citizens of the seceded States were a part of ourselves, and although they were rebellious, and deserving the terrible punishment inflicted upon them by the war which they began, still we were inclined to leniency, called them "our misguided brethren," and were ready to forgive whenever they expressed a willingness to return to their allegiance. Not all the brutal massacres of the negro troops in Florida, South Carolina, and at Fort Pillow—not the inhuman murder by guerrillas and unformed soldiers of our own brave men who fell into their hands and were hung, or shot or bayoneted, were sufficient to bring the North

to a sense of the vindictive and malevolent feeling which the South entertains to our people.

But the revelations of this attempt to destroy by fire the greatest city on the Western Continent will awaken our people to the danger of nourishing in their bosoms these profligate Union men from the South, who, like the viper when warmed into life, will turn and strike their benefactors to the heart.

It is horrible to think of the loss of life which must have ensued had the infernal scheme proved successful. The hotels were crowded to overflowing with guests; Barnum's Museum was packed with men, women and children; and the flames from these huge edifices would have reached the narrow streets and alleys in their rear, where those immense tenement houses, characteristic of New York, are situated. These extensive buildings, some of them six stories high, contain oftentimes hundreds of persons of all sexes, ages and color, and it would have been an impossibility to save from the flames all their inmates. The contemplation of such a scene as probable is enough to freeze the blood; yet these hideous empires could coolly lay their trains, ignite them, and retire to wait and witness the result. Surely such creatures are not men—they may be in form, but they are devils at heart, and betray their kinship to the first great Rebel, who was hurried from heaven and sent to perdition for his folly and madness.

We congratulate New York on her providential escape, and trust that her authorities will take care of the prowling incendiaries, who may yet make another desperate effort to carry out their nefarious and heartless designs. Meanwhile Philadelphia must be on her guard. Foiled at one point, the villains may turn up at another, and JEFF. DAVIS owes no good will to the Quaker City. He is aware of the vast number of her sons who have gone forth to aid in crushing the Rebellion. He hates her patriotism, and would glory in seeing her sacred Hall of Independence, and her churches, her libraries, her public institutions, and her pleasant homes laid in ashes. Let us all be on the watch, and note every suspicious stranger within our city limits.

SOME HINTS ON THE OIL TRADE.

Much that is written and published about the oil business is fitful, if not deliberately designed, to mislead the public. Most of the writers who presume to speak very knowingly on the subject probably never saw an oil well or a tract of oil territory, while their statements, for the most part, are got at second-hand, and often have no better foundation than the imagination of some person or persons who are to be benefited by them in the sale at an extravagant price of a piece of comparatively worthless land.

The oil business, however, is a sober reality, very different in all respects from those "babble" which, at various times and in various countries, have created a temporary excitement and then disappeared—"like the baseless fabric of a vision," but leaving a vast wreath behind in the ruined fortunes of thousands of credulous and infatuated individuals. A correspondent of the London *Review of News*, who has made a tour of the Pennsylvania oil regions, writes to that paper as follows:—

which are engaged, industriously and economically, in the development of their property, are the most prosperous and affluent; and our advice to every one is to consider all others as purely speculative and totally unreliable.

ARE WE READY FOR A DRAFT?

The signs on the horizon indicate the necessity of measures for reinforcing our armies. The crust of the rebellion is, to all appearance as firm as ever, no matter what angry floods of lava surge through its heart. These may burst forth in an hour, and the flimsy Confederacy be at an end. But, on the other hand, it may still require hard blows to crumble its strength, and these we must be ready to give.

The Government is already moving in such direction as will bring men into the field. It is not unlikely that a draft may be ordered, perhaps for a limited term. We therefore desire to call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to the fact that there should be prompt and effective action immediately taken to cause men to anticipate our quota of such draft.

Now there is nothing whatever being done. The Duryea Commission has virtually washed its hands of the whole business. Notwith-

standing the appropriations made by Councils, not a dollar is being expended. The constant supply of volunteers who might be obtained here find their way to other cities, where they are eagerly welcomed and cheerfully paid their bounties.

The Bounty Commissioners, who are gentlemen of integrity and character, refuse to continue the disbursement of money from the City Treasury to sharpers and bounty-jumpers, whose faces become familiar to them, with such impunity as their nefarious trade carried on.

The mischief seems to arise from the loose system of restraining recruits and conveying them to the front. Where the responsibility rests we do not know, but certainly somebody is to blame. It is almost as important to the Government that a steady stream of soldiers should be furnished, as it is that our community should be relieved from a compulsory and unwilling conscription.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has done its duty. We are not alarmists. We have called public attention to the fact that New York, Boston, and other cities are preparing by a liberal and comprehensive system to avoid a draft. They are doing this at our expense. Let the public move in the matter instantly, before our city is drained of that proportion of its fighting population who will meet danger at the cannon's mouth, provided that a reasonable provision be made for their families in the shape of civic bounties.

I do not understand science any more than the scientific men themselves. But facts are facts, and there is no getting away from them, and this is one of the hardest to get away from. I know that the world has had to deal with for some time past. Only fancy something like seventy thousand square miles of American territory out of which the oil exists as naturally as water does in our country. It is a fact that the oil is found in the earth, but it strikes me that this is somewhat about the whole area of England, Scotland, and Wales, and that your Walsall, South Wales, and Westmoreland, and similar districts, will reproduce hair lost in sickness.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNPARSED.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUS- TACHER.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
18 DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PLEASE THE MOST FRAGILE, AND COMFORT THE MOST FRAIL.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL KEEP THE HAIR SOFT, AND GLOSSY APPEAR- ANCE.

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